impacts were described as difficulty standing from a seated position or using stairs in early disease followed by increased falls, gait impairment, and progressive loss of ambulation resulting in the need for assistive devices. Upper extremity weakness results in difficulty with activities requiring gripping and lifting. Dysphagia can include swallowing difficulties, choking, and interference with nutritional intake. Psychological impairments are often related to the loss of function, social, and familial impacts and the need for assistance. CONCLUSIONS: This SIBM disease model adds significantly to the literature describing the patient impact of SIBM and may be used to guide selection of clinical trial endpoints.

PRM108 HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG ESRF PATIENTS IN PAKISTAN: A CROSS-SECTIONAL APPROACH USING WHOQOL-BREF

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OBJECTIVES: The objective of this study is to present the challenges faced during translation of patient-reported outcome (PRO) measures need to be linguistically validated for the country or countries they will be used in - whether that means adapting an existing language version for use in a new country, or developing a language version from scratch. In the past, from the beginning. While it is generally agreed that adaptations must be validated for their target countries, we aim to investigate to stakeholders that is more to this process in which the results of cross-cultural psychological assessments are translated to the local language and back-translated to the original language for comparison. This process then repeats from the beginning. The overall aim of the study was to determine the HRQoL of ESRF patients in Pakistan. A significant impact on HRQoL of the ESRF patients was observed. Together with curative and preventive measures, there is also a great need to measure HRQoL of ESRF patients.

PRM109 CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATING THE CONNERS 3RD EDITION–PARENT INTO 12 LANGUAGES

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OBJECTIVES: The Conners 3rd Edition–Parent (Conners 3–P) is used to obtain parents’ observations about the behaviors and feelings of children and adolescents aged 6–18 years old. Developed in American English and published by Multi-Health Systems, Inc. 1, it was designed to assess Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). The short version provides the evaluation of inattention, hyperactivity-impulsivity, learning problems, executive functioning, aggression, anxiety, and peer relations, and includes 43 items rated on a 4-point scale (“Not true at all” to “Very true”). The objective of the study is to present the challenges faced during the translation of the instrument into ten Indo-European languages (English for four countries, French, Italian, German, Spanish for three countries), one Sino–Tibetan language, and one Austronesian language (Malay). METHODS: The following translation method was used: 1. Concept definition, 2. Forward/backward translation or adaptation for English and Spanish versions (i.e., for Argentina and Mexico). 3. Review of the back-translations/adaptations by the copyright holder of the instrument, and 4. Cognitive interviews with five parents in each country. RESULTS: The translation process did not reveal any cultural issues since most of the concepts assessed were cross-culturally relevant. The main difficulties consisted in finding valid and clear adaptations of the original items with strong idiomatic content. For instance, the most challenging items were items 13 (“Acts as if driven by a motor”), 31 (“Tells the truth; doesn’t even tell “little white lies.”), and 40 (“Behaves like an angel”). Most of the solutions were found by parents in Crucial findings were that parents were important in discussing changes or proposing solutions. Examples will be provided. CONCLUSIONS: The multi-step process proved to be critical to ensure the production of conceptually equivalent and culturally appropriate translations of the Conners 3–P into Indo-European, Sino–Tibetan and Austronesian languages. The involvement of the copyright holder and of parents was crucial in finding solutions.

PRM110 THE IMPORTANCE OF ANCHOR BASED MINIMAL CLINICALLY IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES (MCIDs) IN THE ASSESSMENT OF ESTABLISHED INTRANASAL ALLERGIC RHINITIS TREATMENTS

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OBJECTIVES: Anchor-based methods are commonly used to derive MCID in treatment comparisons. The objective of this work was to compare the outcomes of an anchor-based vs. non-anchor based methodology in the health technology assessment of intranasal allergic rhinitis treatments. METHODS: Data specific to the treatment benefit (active drug versus placebo) of 4 intranasal seasonal allergen immunotherapy was also evaluated for a range of individual symptoms (nasal symptoms, sneezing, rhinorrhea, nasal congestion) as validated by a range of outcomes in adults with seasonal allergic rhinitis. RESULTS: The MCID was derived by assessing the change in rTNSS from baseline (weighting 0.02) for ciclesonide = 0.16 to 0.73 (95% CI: 0.16 to 0.62). Comparison of the anchor-based MCID threshold to the observed treatment differences indicates that there is no significant difference. CONCLUSION: The anchor-based approach is a valid and feasible option.

PRM111 CAN'T WE JUST USE THIS PORTUGUESE TRANSLATION IN BRAZIL? ANALYSING WHY THERE IS MORE TO COUNTRY-SPECIFIC PROS THAN TICKING/CHECKING BOXES

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OBJECTIVES: It is well established that translations of patient-reported outcome (PRO) measures need to be linguistically validated for the country or countries they will be used in - whether that means adapting an existing language version for use in a new country, or developing a language version from scratch. In the past, from the beginning. While it is generally agreed that adaptations must be validated for their target countries, we aim to investigate the stakeholders that is more to this process in which the results of cross-cultural psychological assessments are translated to the local language and back-translated to the original language for comparison. This process then repeats from the beginning. The overall aim of the study was to determine the HRQoL of ESRF patients in Pakistan. A significant impact on HRQoL of the ESRF patients was observed. Together with curative and preventive measures, there is also a great need to measure HRQoL of ESRF patients.

PRM112 VALIDATION OF A VITALITY QUOTIENT TO MEASURE THE EFFECT OF FOOD SUPPLEMENTS ON FATIGUE IN HEALTHY SUBJECTS

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OBJECTIVES: validation of the psychometric properties of the “vitality quotient” questionnaire (VQ) i.e. the measures of its internal consistency, external validation and sensitivity to change. METHODS: The VQ is a measure of fatigue and expressing a loss of vitality. The VQ includes 10 questions describing subjects’ activities and mood, rated from “1: very often” to “10: never”. Its comprehensibility and test-retest reliability has been evaluated in one other study. Each participant filled the VQ and the Pictot scale which is a reference scale for fatigue evaluation at inclusion and every month during three months. Internal consistency of the VQ was measured with Cronbach’s alpha coefficient, external validity and sensitivity to change) of the « vitality quotient » which appears to be an effective to evaluate food supplements effects in healthy subjects complaining for fatigue and expressing a loss of vitality.

PRM113 CHALLENGES FACED DURING LINGUISTIC VALIDATION FOR SOUTH AFRICA

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OBJECTIVES: To investigate the difficulties experienced during translation of Clinimetrics Assessments into South African language with regard to the translation of multiple official languages. (2) To identify patterns of terminology usage across different settings in South Africa. METHODS: Back translation and cognitive debriefing reviews were reviewed across multiple South African languages from linguistic validation projects. The results were compared and evaluated with conceptual equivalence